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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

Devoted to the  
interests of the  
McALL MISSION  
in FRANCE

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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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# The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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VOLUME XXXIX

MARCH, 1921

NUMBER 2

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THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING  
of the  
AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION  
will be held in the  
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA  
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday  
May 3d, 4th and 5th

The Wednesday Evening Meeting will be  
held in the  
BRAINERD UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
and the speaker will be  
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D.D.  
of the First Presbyterian Church, New York City

Other speakers will be MARGARET SLATTERY and  
MRS. HELEN M. CRAIG, of Boston

A rich program is promised

There will be two Chairmen of Hospitality  
one for Senior Delegates and one for Juniors

Chairman for Seniors  
MRS. THOMAS M. DYER  
312 March Street, Easton, Pa.

Chairman for Juniors  
MRS. HARRY T. SPENGLER  
377 Shawnee Drive, Easton, Pa.

Under the title, "Startling Statistics," the *Democratique Nouvelle* publishes the following: "The little children of France are dying at a most alarming rate. According to statistics recently published by Dr. Boigey for each 1000 children under twelve months of age, the following has been the death rate: At Rouen, 251; Lille, 294; at Dunkirk, 342; Hollain, 507; Saint-Pol-sur-Mer, 509. At Paris the rate is just 50 per cent. of children who die before completing twelve months. In England the infant mortality was 9.7 in 1918, and this year will probably not be over 7.8, while in New Zealand only 4 per cent. per 1000 die at so early an age."

M. Guex writes: "I cannot tell you how grateful we are to you for procuring the means of giving so much pleasure and joy to our children at the time of the Christmas celebrations. If our American friends could but see the faces of our little ones at the sight of the gifts and could but hear the thanks which take wing to them I am convinced they would be pleased with any sacrifices they had made for the children of France.

"At this time I go from one Christmas tree to another, like a squirrel, for the fifteen Christmas celebrations that we give in Paris—some for children, some for young people and some for mothers of families—extend over to January 6th, but I assure you I do not regret the additional fatigue that these celebrations bring me, for it is a great satisfaction to have a part in the joy of all these people. Often the carols are very beautiful and the tableaux representing the incidents of the Saviour's birth are well given."

One of the disadvantages the Mission has had to cope with in the past has been the lack of means to reach the French Christian public through a suitable organ. The *Société Centrale* has had a good monthly magazine which they have generously consented to give up and to found instead a new monthly which will be the organ of the "Union for Missionary Work." It is to be edited by M. Durrleman with the help of a committee representative of both branches and will contain news of the Mission and the *Société Centrale*, as well as that of "*La Cause*."

Mlle Martin, of Marseilles, sends the following quaint bit of humor: "One of our faithful adherents had the happy thought of gathering in her home, during my vacation, the friends in her neighborhood. Together they read a Psalm and sang some hymns. On my return Mme B—told me about it and immediately added: 'You know, Mlle, that Mme P. said to us that we did not sing in tune but I told her it's true, Mme P., but the good God sings with us and as He sings true, when the sound reaches heaven, all is well. He arranges all that.' "

M. d'Aubigné writes: "Last Sunday I attended at the old Oratoire church a fine service in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the American shore. M. Frank Puaux, President of the Historical Society of French Protestantism made a splendid speech. He mentioned the fact that in 1624, a French Huguenot refugee landed with a few others at the mouth of the Hudson River and founded there a village—New Avesnes—later to become New Amsterdam and lastly New York. He also recalled the fact that it was in the house of a descendant of a Huguenot refugee, Faneuil, that the American Revolution began. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich concluded with a very clear address in which he quoted the words of the historian who said, 'The Pilgrims were thorough Englishmen who thought the thoughts of a great Frenchman—John Calvin.'"

"The dispensary at Lille," reports Pastor Nick, "is running perfectly and rendering the greatest service. Dr. Carrière, the best children's specialist in Lille, and member of the Faculty of Medicine in Lille University, who happens to be a Protestant, gives one day a week, as does also another physician, Dr. Escande. There are often twenty people waiting."

M. Lafon is overwhelmed by his work at Rouen. More than 200 children are enrolled in his Sunday and Thursday-schools and in the *Ecole de Garde*, so that the Paris Committee has been obliged to give him a helper in the person of a young man who before the war was president of the Christian Union at Rouen, M. Maurice Galland.

In speaking of M. Eugène Réveillaud's failure to be returned in the last French elections, M. d'Aubigné writes: "He was for eighteen years a senator and played manfully his part as a Christian and a Protestant. Unfortunately at the last election he was the victim of a mean intrigue in which a politician, to rid himself of the competition of another man, succeeded in putting him into Réveillaud's place—largely by exciting Free Thinkers against him as a Christian and Catholics against him as a Protestant.



## VACATION COLONIES

GEORGE T. BERRY

It is with pleasure that I respond to the request of the Editor of *THE RECORD* to write a "clarifying" statement upon the Mission's *Vacation Colonies*, reference to which in recent issues of the *Quarterly* and in the Association's casual publications have brought forth requests for more detailed information. May this manifest interest materialize in the shape of fulfilled hopes, entertained and cherished by the Mission's directors and friends.

In the last edition of *Twelve Questions Answered*, under Question Ten, as to the Mission's immediate needs, the enumeration includes this:

*Thirdly.*—Funds to buy or build several country homes for use as Vacation Bible Schools—to supplement the winter's training and gather the children into large family groups for intimate instruction—besides serving as places of sanctuary for the sick, or from time to time for exhausted workers. Homes of this sort can be secured for about \$10,000 each. Three or four more of them are imperatively and immediately needed.

Likewise, in the Half-Century Fund leaflet, *The McAll Mission (1872-1922)*, recently issued, will be found the supplementary statement:

(These Bible-schools, although run in rented quarters and under most inadequate conditions, have proved, especially since the war, to be one of the most valuable of the Mission's undertakings. The intimate daily life of teachers and children for weeks together in the country has developed individual character and brought to notice and to Christ many boys and girls whom it is the Mission's hope ultimately to train for various forms of Christian service.)

For years prior to the war, the Mission sent into the country each summer as many of its city waifs as its limited funds made possible. In doing this it benefited by the generous co-operation of the Three Weeks Society (*L'Oeuvre des Trois Semaines*)—not unlike our American Fresh Air Funds. But the outings thus afforded yielded only partially satisfactory results. More and more it came to be realized that precious opportunities of soul culture as well as bodily health were being lost in these limited and more or less unrestrained days afield.

Could the Mission carry on a summer work of its own, prolonging it as nearly as possible to the duration of the public school holiday and giving to it the character of a family life—directors, their wives and Bible women taking their vacations *with the children*—surely incalculable results would be gained.

Experiments of this sort, especially during and since the war, have so entirely justified the hopes from which they sprang that the Paris Committee of Direction is urging upon



THE MISSION'S FIRST PERMANENT COUNTRY HOME

us today, as one of its dearest desires, the providing of funds for the purchase of at least a half-dozen Vacation Homes.

In his last annual report M. Guex said, taking his hearers in fancy to the mouth of the Loire—to the village “prettily named *La Bernerie*,” where the Hotel Bellevue was being put in order for a summer school for the less fortunate children of the *Fraternité* at Nantes. “From this summer on forty children will be able to come here for the rebuilding of their health and the remoulding of their souls. This is the first permanent institution of the kind of which I said a year ago that we needed many, in order to give our children the opportunity to live during their school holidays in the sweet atmosphere of a

Christian home. What benefit those children showed, who in the four homes we rented last summer, spent their vacation days under our personal care. How many parents said to me, as their children returned home, 'Why, we should never have known them'—not alone because they were so much stronger, their faces so full of joy, but because they were so much better behaved, so much more obedient, as the result of having lived nearer to the Friend of little children—the Good Shepherd."

If some kind friend could put their program into verse for me it would run something like this:

Morning prayer and evening song—  
 Playing fair as the day is long,  
 Handicraft and Bible lore  
 Speech grown kind and hearts made o'er,  
 So God's outdoors gives them life,  
 Implants love and uproots strife  
 Makes strong men and women pure  
 Such France looks to—to endure.

I should prolong unduly and unnecessarily this article were I to outline the daily *modus vivendi* of teachers and children in these summer schools. I have seen for myself, however, the reaction which M. Guex describes in that last paragraph. So intensive is the influence exerted in the intimate, unrestrained life, *en famille*, that I have sometimes asked myself whether the two months thus passed in daily comradeship did not count more in the spiritual growth of the boys and girls than the more conventional classes, at stated hours, during the winter, and from which the children go home each night, often to most abominable surroundings.

Be that as it may, the discipline of the Vacation Colonies carries over into all the winter months and not unfrequently results in reconstructed tenement homes, in clean kitchens and clean beds, in "grace before meat," in individual and family prayers, in fathers and mothers brought to the Mission's gathering and—to Christ.

The France of tomorrow will be as her children of today. Is it to be wondered at that we are implored by the McAll Committee to come to their help on behalf of the hundreds of untaught, under-nourished boys and girls they would save!



## SOME OF THE VACATION COLONY BOYS

### A MODERN PETER AND PAUL

Among the boys who were at the Vacation Colony last year was a young war orphan named Pierre C—. He had not attended our school, but his thoughtful, interesting face and the distress of his mother influenced me to take him there.

Although he had been confirmed under the parish priest he knew nothing of the Gospel. I shall never forget the expression which passed over his face the evening that he was present for the first time with some of his companions at our family worship. While listening to the hymns, Scripture reading and simply-worded prayers he trembled with surprise and emotion. He told me the next morning that he had not slept that night, but that he seemed to hear God talking to him. "Yes, he certainly spoke to you, my child," I said, "and He will speak again. Pay close attention to what He says to you and to that which He will show you." He did not forget my advice and a few days later he wrote to his mother recounting very clearly that which he had seen and heard and asking her to promise to read the Gospel with his sister and little brother and to pray to God, "as we do here," he added. "That is, to tell God just what you think without fear."

When vacation was over he went home and told his mother that he wanted to receive religious instruction from me and that he must "love and serve God."

The earnest conviction of the child made a strong appeal to the mother's conscience. How much she wanted to keep him with her; but her means were insufficient and she was obliged to accept with thankfulness an opportunity to place her two boys with a good family in a town in the South.

Pierre cried as he left his home, not only because he was to be separated from his mother, but because he could not carry out the dearest wish of his heart, to study the Bible at the *Salle Centrale*.

A year passed and Pierre returned to his home. The second day after he arrived he appeared at my house with

his mother to ask if he might follow a course in religious instruction and come to the services. "But how will you come?" I asked. "You are far from Paris and traveling is expensive." "I will walk," he said. "Yes, but your feet won't carry you the twelve kilometers and you would have to return twelve more." "That is true, but I will go into training for it." "As it is near the end of July and the term does not begin until October, wouldn't you like to come and spend a month or two in the country?" I asked. "That would make me very happy."

In the country his spiritual longings increased and the hour of service was the one most anticipated and longed for. His soul seemed to open out to God. He cherished all the impressions he received and passed them on to his mother. The hour is coming when his vow will be tested. At present his mother, his sister and his little brother attend the meetings near their home and read together the Word of God.

A few words about another young "Victor" called Paul K—. This boy had attended the Sunday and Thursday class before becoming my catechumen. He was very diffident with strangers, the son of a Catholic mother and an unbelieving father. When the time came for him to receive special religious instruction his mother was very anxious to place him under the curé, his father was much opposed to that but consented to let him come to me. He followed our study course for three years. I never had a more attentive and industrious catechumen. At the end of the first year his mother had already noticed the moral improvement in her son and was so pleased that she brought her little daughter to the Thursday school. The father, whom I ran across as if by chance, said to me, "Sir, since my son began to attend your classes he has given me nothing but joy." The following year the mother came sometimes to church and sometimes to prayer meeting. Last year Paul was among the group at the vacation colony maintained by the St. Antoine church and like his comrade, Pierre C—, sent to his parents such touching letters that the father wrote to thank me for the good counsel I had given his

son. On our return from the vacation colony he came to visit me and said, "Sir, I scarcely recognized my son—he is happy, amiable and industrious. His pureness of heart fills me with joy. I am extremely happy that he enjoys being with you." "Sir," I replied, "since you are so satisfied with your son why do you not in return give him a gratification." "But I ask nothing better, what?" "Come with him to our Gospel meetings." "Oh, I have my religion." "Do you prefer your own to that of your son?" "I did not say that—I desire my son to be free to judge for himself." "And if he gives up coming here because you never come and prefers your religion to that which I strive to unfold to him, what would you think of it and of yourself?" "In fact, you are right—his is better. I will come at least once in a while." And he does come from time to time.

Paul is a child of God. Ever since his reception into the church he has walked faithfully, and his relations, his employer, and his comrades are his best witnesses.

SAMUEL DE GRENIER-LATOIR

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### LA BONNE NOUVELLE

The *Bonne Nouvelle*, having remained stationary during practically the entire war, which obliged M. Dautry, owing to the absence of so many men and the limitations of transportation for his usual speakers, to cut down his meetings to two a week, got under way again during the year and journeyed 250 kilometers north to one of her earliest stopping places the year of her launching, 1902, namely, Montargis, not far from Fontainebleau. Heavy snows and frozen locks added to the difficulties of this long voyage down the Loire, but a stop was made, nevertheless, at Digoin, where the boat had held meetings in 1910 and 1911 and where this year's meetings were once again well attended. Among the attendants M. Dautry notes the presence of two American soldiers, "happy to run across the McAll Mission, of which they had so often heard at home." At Montargis the welcome was like that given to old friends, though the boat evangelist could but feel a painful "indifference toward religious things" on the part of the population. At a second stopping place in Montargis, however,

where the services were inaugurated by Director Guex, with the help of M. Cooreman and M. Sainton, who spent considerable time visiting in the neighborhood of the city and calling attention to the return of the boat, the audiences were larger and the little group of Protestants proved of great assistance both in giving the boat's presence publicity and in entertaining the speakers from Paris and elsewhere. Two comments are worthy of note, one made by a woman who came regularly to the meetings and who said, "I wish that your conferences might continue always, for it is in them alone that I find true peace." The other came from the lips of a new convert: "I bless God that your boat stopped at our door, for you have brought to us for the first time the knowledge of the true God."

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#### THE Y. W. C. A. IN FRANCE

On the cover of a report of the Foreign Department of the Y. W. C. A. is printed: "The thread of Christian fellowship which is being woven into the fabric of the nations is the thread on which depends the harmony and strength of the finished world pattern."

There is perhaps no better exemplar of this truth than the "Y" and it is a matter of congratulation that there has been co-operation in method and work between some of the Mission's Staff and the Y. W. C. A. secretaries. Miss Dingman, the first Y. W. C. A. war worker to go to France and who is the director of the French Department, has from the first been an admirer of the McAll Mission and a friendly helper in *La Bienvenue* hall and M. d'Aubigné's daughter, Jeanne, is at present exceedingly busy as Educational Secretary in the new Y. W. C. A. *Foyer*, rue Daumont. M. d'Aubigné writes of the acquisition as co-workers at *La Bienvenue Foyer*, of the Misses Herrick, who had been helping in the *Foyer du Soldat*, Miss Mayer and Miss Mary Goodrich. The Y. W. C. A. is maintaining besides its headquarters, 33 rue Caumartin, in Paris, and the International Student Hotel, 93 Boulevard St. Michel, eight *foyers* in other cities and towns of France. Last year the French Government bestowed the medal of "*Reconnaissance Française*" on nineteen women of the American Y. W. C. A.,

for service during the war, among women employed in French munition factories. It was the only woman organization that worked only with the working women of France. In mentioning the presentation, *The Outlook* commented on it as follows:

"This recognition of the French Government is something more than French *politesse*. When Miss Dingman went to France in August, 1917, she was told on every side that she was attempting the impossible, that the factory woman would curse her for her pains, that it might even be dangerous. French army officers in charge of munitions factories discouraged, even opposed, the work. The long run proved that the Y. W. C. A. woman knew women. There was never anything but welcome from the women themselves. And two successive May Days brought admission from the officers that the Y. W. C. A. clubs had prevented strikes among the working women.

"The total result of the Y. W. C. A. service is not summed up in the silver and bronze into which a grateful Government coins its appreciation. Rather it is to be found in the continued eagerness of French working girls and women who fill these club centers, and in the determination of French women of the social and increasingly social-minded class to carry on these club centers.—*The Outlook*."

It is a matter of congratulation that in all our McAll centers emphasis has always been placed on the importance of the unions for young men and young women and that the year's reports speak of increase in numbers and in the variety of social service undertaken.

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### THEY START AS CONQUERORS

Pastor Vautrin, of Marseilles, writes: "I have just been reading the report of the 17th Congress of the Young People's Christian Alliance of France, held at Havre, where were gathered 250 delegates—120 more than at the last convention held in 1912—with seven representatives from Alsace-Lorraine, and some foreign representatives from Belgium, United States, Great Britain, Holland and Italy.

"This convention was not honored with much press notice, but to the children of God who know that France



cannot survive without the Christian ideal, this Assembly was like a patch of blue in the midst of a sky heavy with sombre and menacing clouds. To listen solely to the voices of those for whom life means only pleasure is to risk hearing as a feeble echo of the past the promise of a time when justice and love shall rule over a new earth. But from these voices, fresh and young, our tired souls received a message of hope which sounds like a joyous fanfare: 'Let all the earth today rejoice at the name of the Saviour.' This hymn, sung spontaneously by the delegates grouped around the altar, was an oath of allegiance by all this Christian youth, alert and ready for combat for the salvation of France.

"Why should one wonder when in the course of the work of the Congress, which will mark a memorable date, emphasis was placed on personal work? What these young people wish they express with a frankness very French. Resolved: 'That we stand for personal action of Unionists in their professional Syndicates; to an active collaboration with other societies in campaigns for moral welfare and above all to a conquering missionary activity, by the Unions, conducted in a courageous, methodical and persevering manner.'

"This stand, resolved on by young Christians gathered from the four corners of France, to take a common part in such a warfare, is most impressive. After that who would dare to despair of salvation for our country?"

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#### EXTRACTS FROM M<sup>LE</sup> JEANNE NICK'S RECENT LETTERS FROM LILLE

Although the war is already in the past it has left a grave imprint which gives a special quality to joyous and solemn days. For us, mother's loss is always harder to bear on these days. However, on account of my two little sisters I wish Christmas to be what it was to me formerly, the light which shone through all the year.

During the past three months the work has progressed well. We have had M<sup>lle</sup> de Perrot, a trained nurse from the well-known *Bon Secours* of Geneva, who has worked tremendously hard and helped Dr. Carrière and Dr. Escande in the two dispensary days that they give to the *Rayon* each week.

In the early winter we felt a noticeable increase of interest in the meetings, but now the interest has lagged and we are counting on the services held at the close of the year to reawaken it.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Young People's Christian Union develops, or rather takes deeper hold. Besides the religious clubs and social studies there has been formed a little recreation club.

The Christmas tree gathered more than five hundred children. Their relations came too, and an atmosphere of joy and well-being prevailed. It was truly an encouragement to see the "People's Fireside" black with people and to know the appeals reached many souls so seldom touched by spiritual interest. On the last three days of the year were held consecration services, well attended, which had an intimate character by the subjects on which they touched—humility, the duty of obedience, etc. They were simple appeals but moving, always followed by prayer meetings where certain voices dared to speak to God aloud for the first time in their lives. On the thirty-first of December a long "watch night" service gathered a group of friends, for it is a loved tradition of the *Foyer*.

The students have continued the colportage work, coming here to help regularly. They have largely increased the dispensary work by discovering the sick when knocking at strangers' doors in their visiting. Often the children have followed them in a crowd to Sunday-school, and some amongst them have been most regular.

Last Sunday M. Durrleman came to preside at a Memorial Service in memory of mother. A large number of Lille friends and the habitués of the *Foyer* were there. M. Durrleman portrayed the principal traits of her personality in a striking manner, showing the harmony of her whole nature.

Dr. Carrière, who assisted at the service, went to M. Durrleman at the close and said, "We shall carry on her work." This assurance, coming from him, who is professor at the University, has a very real and tangible value, as well as being proof of the extent and power of mother's influence.

At the anniversary celebration of the *Foyer* the children of the Sunday-school gave a representation of the Parable of

the Talents. They wore the Jewish dress and turbans with great effect. I was really proud of them, for after just a few rehearsals they learned to hold their poses perfectly. There were a dozen tableaux for this parable. With my brothers we were able to arrange a whole series of tableaux, representing the life of a Huguenot family after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. We worked hard over the seventeenth century costumes. As an epilogue we represented the Tower of Constance with its prisoners, copied after a painting. They sang between the scenes the old "Laments" or Psalms of the times. Pierre arranged the tableaux, André took charge of poses and scenery. At this celebration some refreshments were served. The room was literally packed and a spirit of friendliness was evident.

I would like also to tell you about our little school, but I must save that for my next letter. The Girl Scouts and the school, numbering now about ninety children, are the two branches of the work that papa entrusts to me. They are equally fascinating. We see, more and more, products of the *Foyer*. Young Christian households—a veritable aristocracy—a Christian education has formed them and they are the new generation which seeks more perfect family life. The ideal of instruction for the children is in them exemplified. To see these young households, so pure, so consistent in their everyday life, is to admire the finest fruit of the work of evangelization.

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### BOULEVARD BLANQUI

The work in the spacious new premises in the Boulevard Blanqui has opened out with much promise and encouragement. Mme Dalencourt has transferred her Mothers' Meeting and the Thursday-school she so long conducted in the old hall in Rue Nationale to the Lutheran Church near by, which ensures the continuance of that branch of the work. The children are coming in goodly numbers to the schools and a Scout Troop has been inaugurated for the boys. Among the older lads a Y. M. C. A. group has been formed. The Cafeteria, "*La Bienvenue*," has been suffering from the awful shortage of work among



HABITUÉES OF LA BIENVENUE

its *habitués*," writes M. d'Aubigné: "A woman told me yesterday that in a large clothes factory where she works and where 15,000 were employed last summer there are only 60 employed now."

### "LA CAUSE"

HENRI MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ

"La Cause" is the name which the old Huguenots used to give to the Reformation movement, and has been adopted by the Evangelistic branch of the new *Union pour l'action missionnaire en France*, the *Société Centrale* and the McAll Mission. The new movement is progressing remarkably. The evangelization of France needed a new effort to suit the new era into which we have entered. This new movement must be evangelical; it must be social; it must be a union movement. I know few cases in which the hand of Providence has been more clearly at work than in the circumstances that have made this effort possible. The spirit of evangelical unity, progressing during the years that preceded the war and furthered by the letter of army chaplains urging greater unity in work; culminated at the Lyons Assembly, 1919, in the request for the *Société Centrale* and the McAll Mission to join hands. The old friendship between the

former director of the *Société Centrale*, M. J. Boissonas, and the present director of the McAll Mission prepared the way for their joint work; the providing of the man who will take the lead in the new movement, M. F. Durrleman, a child of the Mission and former minister at Roubaix, in the North, where evangelistic work is most successful, was another factor. He later became assistant director of the *Société Centrale* and thus has made it far easier for the two societies to join hands.

"La Cause" has held several very successful Missions, with large congregations and overflow meetings.

Must we not thank God that just as He used our Mission to preach His Gospel in the days of defeat, He has used it again for the same purpose, giving us better instruments to work with and broadening our sphere of influence by inciting the churches not to confine their efforts to the edification of the church members, but to stretch out a helping hand to the semi-heathen masses that surround them.

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#### THE OLD BONNE NOUVELLE HALL

The hall, 8 Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, was opened in April, 1884, and meetings were held every evening for thirty years in it. During the war, with the darkened streets and the difficulty of all communication, the work was greatly hampered. Now it has been going on as usual. Mlle Savary says in her report: "The evening meetings at the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, so affected by the war, are drawing again interesting audiences, very specially on Sundays. The cinemas, one of which is installed in the same block as the hall, are a great counter-attraction to our meetings, but each week we see fresh faces, proving that the religious question still attracts not a few.

"I began, last December, a work among the young here. The hall is, perhaps, the worst possible for such an enterprise, as it is badly built and equipped, but the situation is splendid. I hope that the architects who have been called in will be able to improve greatly the appearance and accommodation of the place, and render it more suitable for us. When we see the efforts made by commercial men, and by those who cater for public amusements, and their ingenuity and lavishness in trying to attract, we feel that we are often sadly behind in many



things, and we need to launch out with energy and zeal. We have our Sunday and Thursday-schools, our little band of Girl Guides, our group of young women, and we hope shortly to be able to organize a band of Boy Scouts, if we can find some capable young man who will undertake the charge. This work among the young is only at the beginning, but we feel certain it will develop, with the blessing of the Lord, and be a real power for good."

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#### WHAT THE GIRL SCOUTS ARE DOING

"I have received lately from the Boston Auxiliary a fine gift for the Girl Scout Troop," writes Mlle Jeanne Nick.

"Just as I was much absorbed by the question of uniforms, which could not be solved, and had had offered me an opportunity to buy some American blankets at 26 francs, I received your gift which permitted me to start the uniforms. I think that a blanket and a half will be sufficient to make one Scout uniform. I do not know whom in particular to thank. Please extend to the right person a warm message of gratitude. The Girl Scouts by their enthusiasm give me reason for persevering. More than twenty-six attend every Sunday morning, which is their one free day. They have Swedish gymnastics, outdoor games when the weather is good, little talks when we go indoors. Courses in cooking and domestic science have been started.

"On Christmas Sunday the Girl Scouts went out by groups bearing a branch of Christmas tree lighted with candles and sang carols to the sick and aged. Then the following week we lighted a Christmas tree to which each Scout was expected to bring the little neighbors of her vicinity—children who had never been to the *Foyer*. There were fifty-seven little ones with faces lightened by pleasure and astonishment who crowded closely under the tree's branches at the risk of getting a drop of hot wax on the nose. After the hymns and the story of Christmas, to which they listened with serious attention, there was a distribution of rolls, cakes and toys. Many of these little ones placed their treasure in their aprons and departed, with beaming faces, in groups guided each by its little 'mother who lived in a shoe,' the Scout, who conducted her little flock with tender pride. There are joys which recompense for all the labor they cost."

**TEMPERANCE WORK AT BICÊTRE**

Mlle H. PONT

We had the joy of extending our work this year by the addition of several new branches.

ANTI-ALCOHOLISM : We have first of all tried to attack our enemy at one of his most unhappy phases! I speak of the struggle against alcohol. Here, as everywhere, the misuse of alcohol brings disaster, and the innocent victims of a father's or mother's vice are not at all rare among our little children. In one family the two little children lived in constant fear of their father, an inveterate drunkard. The happiest day in their lives was the one on which the police forbade this man to return home. Two other children, war orphans, have been entirely abandoned by their mother, given to drink. Left in rags, without a bed and with very little food, we were compelled to take these poor little ones away from their desolate surroundings and separate them from their mother.

In view of multiplied examples of this sort, an anti-alcoholic campaign seems imperative. We have begun with *L'Espoir*, The Band of Hope. It is easier to prevent than to cure. The children have eagerly answered our appeal, but the difficulty lies with the parents. We have been able to enroll twenty-five children into a chapter and a goodly number of these will remain faithful. In homes where the parents are addicted to drink, the children have very often a difficult time to keep their pledges. A little girl of eleven, whose mother drinks, had signed our pledge in all earnestness, but came three weeks later and told me in great distress that she had broken her promise a certain holiday when her family had mocked her because she would not drink a toast.

A little later we tried to get the adults to attend our temperance meetings. We have been encouraged in our efforts and have been able to establish a Blue Cross chapter which promises, by individual effort and through meetings and propaganda, to do its part in this great struggle.

One woman, a war widow, took to drink in her unhappy moments. She has signed the pledge of the Blue Cross and has faithfully kept it. A complete change has taken place in her since she came under the Mission's influence. She had a

very bad disposition, full of hatred at times, and while she is yet far from perfection her heart is, nevertheless, open to the Gospel, and her friends have noted a great change in her. One of her neighbors said to her: "I do not know what to make of it, but since you have gone to those people you have a special gift, a knowledge which you did not have before." In this household they now hold a service every night—the mother reads the Bible and prays with her children.

In another home we have noted a remarkable change within a year. Mme Dautry made her first call upon Mme B—, a war widow, given to alcohol and without religion, who simply turned her back to her. That did not affect Mme Dautry, who sat down upon a corner of the table and started to visit, putting as much affection as possible into her words. In a little while Mme B—, suffering and happy to find sympathy, changed her attitude—Mme Dautry arranged her army allowance, took her to the doctor, etc., and Mme B—'s gratitude is great, her heart has opened and she is now one of the most assiduous in the *Fraternelle*. Her great desire now is that her children may start out under our direction and she eagerly consented to let them follow our course in religious instruction. The light of the Gospel has not yet penetrated to her soul, but we sincerely believe that she begins to understand.

One of the greatest encouragements we have had this year was when Mme G—, a Breton woman of a religious temperament but very little knowledge, opened her heart to the Gospel in our *salle* and through our individual talks. She now holds religious services with her children but the husband is yet to be won. For Mme G—, the *Fraternelle* is half of her life. She has moved us more than once by her testimonies of affection, by her efforts to put into practice what we have taught her and by her zeal at inducing people to come to our meetings.

In order to help these friends, as well as others who have expressed a desire, to instruct them in the knowledge of the Bible and to acquaint them to a certain extent with the spiritual side of our work, we meet with them every Thursday evening for Bible study followed by prayer—and this is a happy hour for them and for us also.

### HOW THE ANNUAL MEETING GIFT FOR ST. QUENTIN IS TO BE SPENT

The Paris Committee has bought as the site for the new hall in St. Quentin, a fine old house—although badly damaged by shells—at 10 rue de Cambrai, fronting on the street and surrounded by a large garden. The cost of the



THE PROPERTY PURCHASED FOR THE ST. QUENTIN HALL

property was 107,000 francs and the estimated cost of repairs is 250,000 francs, which should, of course, be paid by the Germans! To what extent the French Government will be able eventually to pay for the damage is at present unknown.

For the time being the Paris Committee is doing only what is necessary to repair the roof in order to protect the walls and the ceilings; which can still be used. A family of Italians with four children have installed themselves in the ruins without asking permission and have been allowed to spend the winter there on condition that they care for the house, to which many poor people come searching for wood to burn.

The call for the resumption of evangelistic work there is urgent. After a recent visit M. Guex wrote:

"I have recently been at St. Quentin and have felt more than ever the urgency of sending a man there. The working population which used to attend the hall in rue Thiers awaits our coming with im-

patience, and there are many things needing immediate attention, but so far I have sought in vain for a man capable of going to St. Quentin to do the work there of consolation and uplift which God has placed before us.

"One of the new pastors of St. Quentin, M. Jacques Pannier, told me the other day of his great astonishment at discovering the results achieved by the McAll before the War. He estimates that *more than a quarter of the membership of his church was led to the Gospel by the Mission*. Such facts are perhaps too little known, and it might be well to publish this statement for the encouragement of those who are interested in St. Quentin. I myself even did not know that our work at rue Thiers had told so largely. The working men keep asking: 'When are you going to reopen at rue Thiers?' That is to say, to hold meetings like those in the old hall."

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#### OUR PARISH IN ST. QUENTIN

"It is not difficult to speak in a moving way of our poor repatriated people in the devastated regions. The fact of living there is of itself a tragedy. One would have to be made of stone not to be thrilled by such hardships so bravely endured.

"For the most part it is the very poorest of the people who have come back, people with large families, because on this account they could not find lodgings elsewhere and were everywhere unwanted. There are in the tenement quarters where I visit more than twenty families who have had, or still have, six, seven, eight or ten children. Their temporary homes are hardly habitable. It is not quite like living outdoors, but a mother said to me recently that during the nights when it rained she had had to empty three buckets of water which had come through the roof; another that she had done the same and that her little 'tots' had wept upon awakening in their soaking beds shivering from the cold and trying to keep warm with only half a blanket—the other half having gone into the making of their coats. Two of my finest little boys come to the Bible-school twice a week clad only in cotton stuff, though this is always perfectly clean.

"The other day I had been kept overtime by a sick woman and as night had come on and I could not find my way alone, I knocked at the door of one of my boys. 'Roger,' I said, 'I cannot find my way alone, you lead me



because you see in the night like a cat.' Roger, very proud at being asked to take my hand like a little guide, warned me at each rough spot in the road most politely and gently. But his hand trembled in mine and I said, 'Roger, you are cold, you have nothing under your blouse. You must go home.' 'Oh, no, Mademoiselle, I am not cold as your guide.' I put my fur about him until he left me and then he went home on the run. How I should have liked to have been able to give him a good, warm, woolen outfit! But alas, I had nothing on hand and the lowest price for any suitable garment, half cotton, is thirty francs.

"My heart is often torn when I see these little ones arrive at the Hall with such wretched shoes that their feet are soaking after they have walked through the mud of these torn-up roads and I have not enough fire to warm and dry 160 little feet; what wonder that almost all of them have coughs. Their food is entirely insufficient, even the soup being mostly water. Nearly all of them suffer from ear ache, eye trouble, swollen glands and abscesses and twenty per cent. have rickets. I sent twenty children to the doctor this morning, two of whom were becoming blind, two deaf, and next week one of them goes to the hospital for an operation. At the moment I am looking after fifteen who are in the hospital seriously ill.

"How happy I should be to make them all presents of warm clothing, for most of them even in winter have only cotton and muslin garments. With all their ingenuity the mothers cannot clothe their children. The fathers, as a rule, earn only twenty or twenty-five francs a day, which means that after deducting the cost of food—and for potatoes one must pay francs 3.75 for ten pounds—there remains for a family of seven only francs 1.70 per person for coal, clothes, etc., and even at that the daily food is limited to potatoes and bread.

"Frequently I return home sick of heart. Surely if our American friends could spend even one day among these war-exhausted people, they would want to send bales and cases of clothing for big and little alike."

MLLE PREVOST-BROUILLET

## OUR CLOTHING DEPOT—"LA VESTIAIRE"

MISS ANDRÉE DEMÊTRE

Since July 27th we have received twenty-six cases, all in good condition.\* We are deeply grateful for the men's and boys' clothes, and for all that has been sent, but you will be glad to know exactly what we need, and here is a list:

Soap, blankets and pieces of material are always welcome.

*For Men*—We need warm underwear, shirts, sweaters, suits, overcoats.

*For Women*—Long chemises, stockings, shawls and warm dressing gowns.

*For Girls*—Warm dresses, petticoats (8 to 13 year sizes), stockings, dresses (from 2 to 4 year sizes), black aprons.

*For Boys*—Pants of all sizes from 4 to 14 years of age, blouses, black aprons, socks, underwear.

*For Babies*—Flannels, diapers and nightgowns.

We have been ministering to an increasing number of refugees all through October and November. I am very sorry our dear friends in America are too far to see the joy of those poor people when the warm clothes they send are given them, and the enraptured smiles of these darling children who come to the Hall shivering and go away with shawls and sweaters. I wish they could have heard this poor young father thanking Mme Vachon for the blanket given him to wrap his five-months'-old baby "whose little toes are always so cold." His wife is always sick, he has been gassed and cannot work regularly.

And now we have many poor workmen without jobs, owing to the business crisis. The government sends a good many of them back to the northern countries, and we are glad to give these families blankets and warm clothes, for they go back to places where there is plenty of work, but nothing to be bought for miles around.

We are sending boxes to the devastated regions and to our stations at Nantes, Rouen, Nemours.

A box has just left for St. Quentin, with 485 articles. A new Hall has been bought there, but it will take some time to make the necessary repairs. Another box has been sent to

\*Five additional boxes have since been acknowledged.

Liévin, where Mme Bourquin lives in a *roulette*, a gipsy house on wheels. There is a new "Temple" there, and at the dedication 250 persons were present; all live in barracks and cellars, for you know next to nothing was left standing in this village.

M. Chollet has just left, taking with him a box for distribution through all these devastated regions.

Now that all these boxes have been packed, there is very little left on our shelves at the *Vestiaire*, and we have decided to close from 15th of December to the 15th of January, for we have no advice of shipments since October 20th.

Dear friends, we thank you for all the comfort we can bring these poor people, through your generosity, and they are heartily grateful, but *with what* are we going to reopen on January 15th?

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#### WHERE THE CONTENTS OF OUR BOXES GO

In coming to our *Vestiaire* for help, in order to avoid imposture, each person must present a written application. If, after investigation, the case is found worthy, he is told to come, bringing with him his identification papers. For the most part these people are the better class of refugees from the north, who have not yet been able to return to their homes because their town or village is not yet rebuilt. They are awaiting with impatience the authorization of the government to return, and while waiting are often in great misery. The majority of the men were incapacitated by the war and are not able to earn their livelihood in Paris.

Some jottings from the long list of applications:

First. B.—"Man with his right hand amputated; five children, oldest not yet 15 years old, the sole support of his family."

D.—"My husband a chronic invalid as a result of the war; is unable to furnish bread for our four children; that is why I come to you to ask for a few warm clothes to protect them from cold."

A. U.—"I am a widow and mother of six children, my oldest, who helped me raise his brothers and sisters, has just had his right arm amputated. There is only a lad of 16 years left to work for eight of us."

U.—"War widow and mother of eight children, of whom only one can begin to earn. We lack the absolute necessities."

B.—“War widow with four children, and continually suffering in consequence of the hardship endured in territory occupied by the enemy.”

V.—“Refugees from Liévin; my husband crazed as a result of the war has been in an insane asylum. I am alone with three little children and an orphan niece.

L. F.—“Having a little brother, and myself the oldest of four children, and my mother dead, I would ask if you could do something for the little one, for our father is out of work.”

E. J.—“We are refugees from Rheims and we beseech you to take our sad situation into consideration. We are four people, as follows: I am 71 years old, my health is badly undermined as a result of privations which I have undergone since I was forced to leave the town of Rheims. My wife is 59 years old, almost blind. My son is 37 years old and crippled as a result of a sickness incurred while in the army. Lastly, my stepmother is 82 years old and had her left hip fractured in two places during the bombardments. She is helpless.” (This letter was written with perfect handwriting and grammar. This man is fairly well educated and very interesting.)

M.—“I am in dire need; my husband is dead for France. I am a widow with a little boy 9 years old and I myself am incapable of earning my living, as my right hand is paralyzed. I have only my little pension, and if I could have a little help from the *Vestiaire* for myself and my child, that would bring us great relief. I am a refugee from Pas de Calais.”

E. D.—“We are refugees from Rheims and we are most miserable; my husband is an invalid as a result of the war, having been gassed twice and wounded three times; incapable of doing hard work. We are in barracks where it is very cold, with three young children, a little girl 9 years, another 2 years and a baby of 8 months. We beg of you to give us some warm clothes, for this will do us a great service, especially as we are unable to rebuild our home.”

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The work at Roubaix was resumed and has been carried on for the past year by M. R. Ferret, who was a prisoner in Germany for a long period. His health has been somewhat undermined by all he endured, but he is getting well into his work.

## NOTES FROM MARSEILLES

Reports from Marseilles show that working conditions have not changed and they are still awaiting the end of the housing crisis to establish a center for their various branches of activity.

The three small halls in which the work is carried on—La Belle-de-Mai, Vieux-Port and Vauban have been repaired, made comfortable and attractive with new pictures and plants. The audiences have increased until it is difficult to know where to seat late comers. The report shows a splendid program of religious meetings, *fraternités*, work-rooms, Thursday and Sunday-schools and Temperance League work.

In emphasizing the temperance work the report states: "After a period of relaxed effort this part of our work has been revived, is wide awake and ready to enter at once on a vigorous campaign. We have provided each member of the League with ammunition in the shape of anti-alcoholic posters, which have been put up everywhere throughout the city. Furthermore, each member is expected to distribute in the course of the month, hand bills, and at each meeting to report any interesting conversations or facts that the act of distributing has brought to him. One of the encouraging results from a small individual effort was shown by the following report. An automobile manufacturer received one of the leaflets, read it carefully and immediately posted it up in his shop where workers and patrons could read its warning. We only know the seed has been sown. Will it spring up? Why not? The members of our League are men of faith, so they sow and wait for God to send the harvest.

"One day at the Mothers' Meeting at Vieux-Port a talk was given on this subject. At the close of the meeting one of the members said, 'For years I have given up the use of alcohol as a beverage. I was won over years ago to the cause for which you are working.' This woman will not remain alone in her stand, for the following week we obtained eight pledges from the mothers of families and it seems that others are to follow. We have now twenty-eight members. That is an imposing total when you consider what it means—for each adherent is pledged to *work*.



## FOR THE CHILDREN

## About a Little Girl

By FEDELTA

In the quarter of old Marseilles called La Belle-de-Mai, some years ago, a little girl of eleven years, named Françoise, was walking with her companions in a narrow street of the old city. What could they do this long afternoon? How could they amuse themselves? An idea—Françoise exclaimed: "Look at that shop; it is the Protestant *Salle*. Let's go and tease them and break the windows!" No sooner said than done. Each girl picked up a stone and they ran to the hall, Françoise leading.

Like most little girls she was very inquisitive, and before throwing her stone she thought she would like to see what was going on inside. She saw a number of children gathered 'round a lady who must be telling them a story and a very interesting one, too, for they all were listening so quietly. The lady heard the children whispering at the door and made a sign for them to come in, but they thought she was threatening them, and they scurried off like a flock of frightened sheep.

"What a bad lot they are, these people! But we'll pay them out next Thursday!" and the little band shook their fists at the door! And all the week, at school, it was with how many stones they would bombard the hall next Thursday.

Thursday came, and at 2 p. m. the band of children were at the hall, Françoise leading and directing them. Each child had her stone hidden behind her back ready for the fray. "Now, all watch me, and when I throw, all imitate me and throw straight, and then rush away!" One minute, two minutes passed, but Françoise did not budge. Suddenly the door opened and the same lady appeared, and all smiles, with kindly voice, said, "Come in, my children, come in, there's room for you all!" What a sweet voice! What a loving look! And those arms stretched out so lovingly—who could resist them? The little hands dropped the stones and the fifteen little miscreants entered the hall and took their seats around the kind lady.

Oh, those two happy hours—how short they seemed to Françoise when it was all over. Françoise rushed home and

told her mother. "Oh, *Maman*, if you only knew how beautiful it is—what the Protestants say! They talk about Jesus, they sing hymns! You must come and hear it all!" "What are you saying—that you have been to that hall, when I told you never to go there?" "Don't scold, *Maman*; let me just sing you one of the hymns and repeat what I have learned about Jesus." So the child began, and her mother could not stop her.

After a time the happiness of Françoise in attending the school, her improved conduct, and the brightness she brought home with her from the meetings began to act upon the mother, and one evening the door of the hall opened gently and Françoise appeared dragging after her her mother, who hesitated to enter. But the child insisted: "*Maman*, you promised, you did promise. . . . You must come in." Then suddenly the mother yielded and took a seat. She listened attentively to the reading of the Bible, joined in the hymns, and eagerly followed the address. At the close of the meeting she burst into tears, exclaiming, "I have found my Saviour." Yes, she had found Christ, of whom she had heard but whose love she had never before realized. She went home with a new-found joy, and mother and child became together learners in the school of Him who says, "Learn of Me, . . . and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

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#### ST. ETIENNE

"At St. Etienne," writes Director Guex, "we have not been able as yet to place an evangelist to carry on the work of the deeply regretted Dr. Hastings Burroughs. Pastor Roger Hollar has done all he could in keeping the work together. The meetings on Sunday evenings have had increased attendances, owing to special speakers having most kindly come to our aid. MM. Elie Gounelle and Sequestra rendered valuable service, and great interest was aroused by their addresses.

"We have a good Y. W. C. A. meeting, and several students from the *Lycée* come also. The weekly prayer meeting is a great blessing and a center of spiritual strength. We are looking for a hall in the poorest part of the city for a Sunday-school. The daughter of the late colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society will take charge of it."

**A MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURER**

MAY HART PERKINS

The Treasurer wishes to share with the officers of the Auxiliaries, and with the many contributors all over our country, the present burden of the Treasury. Money is coming in for Orphans, for Relief Work, for the Annual Meeting pledges for the rebuilding of St. Quentin, but very little for the regular evangelistic work of the Mission, the support of our stations and our workers. Your Board of Directors does not minimize the Relief Work or Orphan Work, to the contrary, we emphasize and press the claims of both, but we urge our friends to remember that without our large support the Mission would be disastrously crippled. For the Mission's regular work in Paris and the Provinces we need today to use all the energy and enthusiasm of our hearts, lest in the crowding of passionate pleas for Near East and China sufferers, France's tremendous need is forgotten. The Paris Board is alive to the call of France today for a Gospel of Comfort, of Love, of Inspiration. The openings for the Mission's work were never so many, the need never so urgent, the response never so eager. How about our faithfulness to the trust long ago committed to us?

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**HOME DEPARTMENT****A Summer's  
Trip Put to  
Service**

Many auxiliaries have received a new stimulus to better work and understand the Mission's need more clearly by the visits of Mrs. Helen M. Craig, National Vice-President and Treasurer of the Boston Auxiliary, who spent much time observing the McAll work in a summer's visit to France. Since her return she has given most generously of her time and strength in speaking at auxiliary meetings. Plainfield, Orange, Montclair, Philadelphia, New York, Providence, and a number of others have been included in her itinerary, and from them all come enthusiastic reports of their appreciation of the help she has given.

**Rochester**

The Auxiliary "kept" January seventeenth, the forty-ninth anniversary of the first Conference of the Mission, by a drawing-room meeting in the beautiful home of Mrs. George C. Buell. The

Field Secretary was the speaker, his topic being "Review and Outlook." Mrs. Buell has been the chairman of the Fund for the Fatherless Children of France, aided by the Patriotic and Community Chest of Rochester. On Sunday, the sixteenth, the Field Secretary spoke in the Brighton Presbyterian Church and to the energetic Young People's Forum of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Charles Frederick Jefferson, son of Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, is the president.

**New York's  
Sub-Junior  
Auxiliary** The president of the New York Auxiliary arranged a meeting for children on January 13th to plan for a sub-Junior Auxiliary. The program of the afternoon included the charms of a prestidigitator and—better still—McAll stories told by Mr. Berry. About thirty children, from seven to twelve years old, plus as many grown-ups (despite a steady downpour) were present and organized into a Children's Chapter, with fifteen charter members, the dues being a dollar a year.

**The Good Use  
Providence Made  
of the Letter  
from St. Quentin** "Thank you so much for the extract from Mlle Prevost-Brouillet's letter. I was looking for something to give to a Woman's Guild tomorrow and my want has been supplied. I shall also have the privilege of a ten-minute talk before the Federation of Churches and again I can make use of the letter. In about two weeks I hope to read it before one of our Girls' Clubs and at the Religious Committee of the Y. W. C. A. it will be used again."

**The Twin Cities** In January the Field Secretary paid his annual visit to the Minneapolis and St. Paul Auxiliaries, and reports both to be in health and more than ever in earnest in their purpose and devotion.

The House of Hope Church in St. Paul opened its pulpit to Mr. Berry, the Church of St. John the Evangelist showing its interest in the reception held in the home of one of its members, Mrs. Daniels; the rector, Dr. Cross, honoring the gathering with his presence and his invocation.

In Minneapolis a church luncheon in "Westminster," and a church supper in "Plymouth," both addressed by the Field Secretary, were of unusual interest.

The need of Relief Work is still understood in both cities and boxes continue to be prepared for the sufferers of the devastated regions in France.

**Pittsfield Starts** Pittsfield Auxiliary has promptly started  
**the** in to raise a Half-Century Fund offering  
**Half-Century Fund** and enlisted the aid of its local press, in which the following appeared:

"A thrift week that closes with a share-with-others day, is a fitting time in which to present an appeal—an appeal for a cause in which the local McAll Auxiliary, Miss Harriet E. Plunkett, president, is intensely interested, the McAll Half-Century fund.

"January 17th is a date recalling not alone the birth of Benjamin Franklin, who in 1776 was sent by the United States as minister plenipotentiary to France, to obtain supplies from that court; and who later negotiated with that country the first treaty entered into by the young republic. It was January 17, 1872, that Robert McAll inaugurated in the Belleville district of Paris that series of "Conferences," which began the work of the *Mission Populaire*, which will celebrate in 1922 its fiftieth anniversary.

"To mark that celebration, and to increase the usefulness of an organization sorely needed and splendidly efficient, it is hoped to raise the modest anniversary gift of \$50,000, a thousand dollars a year for each of the fifty years of the Mission's history. The special needs at this time are: Funds for the completion of reconstruction work, especially at Lille and St. Quentin; for the building of another chapel-boat; for the larger budget required by present economic conditions, and for country homes for Vacation Bible-schools.

"The local auxiliary hopes to raise as its share of the Half-Century fund at least \$500, and contributions are earnestly desired from every member, as well as from any friends who may welcome this opportunity to share in the payment of our age-long debt to France."



# RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

December 10, 1920—February 12, 1921—\$22,783.40

MAINE, \$61.00		DELAWARE, \$36.00	
Augusta .....	\$61 00	Wilmington Auxiliary .....	\$36 00
MASSACHUSETTS, \$1,083.50		MARYLAND, \$799.00	
Boston Auxiliary .....	\$613 00	Baltimore Auxiliary .....	\$799 00
Pittsfield Auxiliary .....	370 50	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$1,057.51	
Springfield Auxiliary .....	100 00	Washington Auxiliary .....	\$857 51
RHODE ISLAND, \$108.00		Legacy—Miss Jennie M.	
Providence Auxiliary .....	\$108 00	Jewell .....	200 00
CONNECTICUT, \$2,208.96		OHIO, \$300.00	
Hartford Auxiliary .....	\$508 00	Cincinnati Auxiliary .....	\$300 00
Hartford Junior Auxiliary...	90 00	INDIANA, \$18.00	
Meriden Auxiliary .....	100 00	Indianapolis Auxiliary .....	\$18 00
New Britain Auxiliary .....	650 00	ILLINOIS, \$120.50	
New Haven Auxiliary .....	628 66	Chicago Auxiliary .....	\$12 50
Norwich Auxiliary .....	232 00	Illopkinton .....	18 00
NEW YORK, \$5,240.89		Lake Forest .....	90 00
Brooklyn Auxiliary .....	\$58 00	MISSOURI, \$10.00	
Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary...	68 00	St. Louis .....	\$10 00
Buffalo Auxiliary .....	1,875 00	MICHIGAN, \$325.00	
Buffalo Junior Auxiliary...	147 13	Battle Creek .....	\$15 00
Ithaca Circle .....	343 76	Detroit Auxiliary .....	310 00
New York Auxiliary .....	2,070 50	KANSAS, \$36.00	
New York Junior Auxiliary..	209 50	Winfield .....	\$36 00
Oswego .....	36 00	WISCONSIN, \$20.00	
Rochester Auxiliary .....	296 50	Milwaukee Auxiliary .....	\$20 00
Syracuse Auxiliary .....	126 25	MINNESOTA, \$377.45	
Troy Auxiliary .....	10 25	Minneapolis Auxiliary .....	\$270 45
NEW JERSEY, \$1,189.72		St. Paul Auxiliary .....	107 00
Belvidere Auxiliary .....	\$108 50	NEBRASKA, \$15.00	
Bloomfield 1st Pres. Church..	9 50	Omaha Auxiliary .....	\$15 00
Elizabeth Auxiliary .....	200 00	COLORADO, \$53.00	
Englewood Auxiliary .....	150 00	Colorado Springs .....	\$18 00
Lawrenceville School .....	36 00	Denver .....	35 00
Montclair Auxiliary .....	201 05	OKLAHOMA, \$36.00	
Montclair Junior Auxiliary..	36 00	Oklahoma City .....	\$36 00
Newark Auxiliary .....	95 60	Per National W. C. T. Union	72 50
New Brunswick Auxiliary ...	9 85	Per sale of Christmas Cards..	1,242 07
Orange Auxiliary .....	18 00		
Plainfield Auxiliary .....	316 00		
Princeton Circle .....	9 22		
PENNSYLVANIA, \$8,373.30			
Broomall .....	\$36 00		
Chester Auxiliary .....	36 00		
Easton Auxiliary .....	299 20		
Franklin .....	36 00		
Harrisburg .....	1 00		
Johnstown .....	18 00		
Philadelphia Auxiliary .....	7,528 50		
Philadelphia Junior Auxiliary	77 60		
Pittsburgh Auxiliary .....	280 00		
West Chester Auxiliary .....	25 00		
Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary .....	36 00		

## FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

## FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

# THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

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